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Napoleon's *Abstract of the Wars of Marshal Turenne*. He mentions his authorities in the text, as he quotes them, with few foot-notes. There is a short index, and one two-page map of Europe, covering rather insufficiently the theatre before us. Interspersed in the book are a number of battle-plans from Ramsay, which, like all old charts, give but an indefinite conception of their conduct. The topography is in most cases quite imaginary, the artist never having seen the ground, and there being few accessible minute maps, as in these days of Great General Staffs; and upon such topography is depicted the battle order of the troops, as on parade. Such maps are interesting rather than illuminative. The volume is pleasant to the reader on account of its excellent make-up, illustrations, type and paper.

The introduction by General Francis Lloyd is suggestive but in some points challenges disagreement. Napoleon's passage of the Alps, *e. g.*, was a mere clever incident in a fine plan of campaign, which can in no sense be compared with Hannibal's: only Alexander's crossing of the Hindu-Kush can be. Armies frequently crossed the Alps in the Revolutionary days, even in winter. Science had created roads for Napoleon, or even for Turenne: there was scarcely more than a barbarian's foot, or pack-horse path in Hannibal's day. Nor did Hannibal know the topography, or even the geography, of the range, or of either side of the Alps. Polybius clearly shows this. Again, while it is true that Turenne was great as a strategist, it can scarcely be maintained that those "strategical marches which began in 1647... formed a new development in the art of war". We must not forget the strategical insight of Gustavus Adolphus, and his amazing accomplishment from June, 1630, to November, 1632, in which period he reconquered nearly all Germany from the Empire—and against such leaders as Tilly and Wallenstein. This was the first, and it remains the finest strategical performance from the days of Caesar to those of Napoleon.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the late Lord ACTON, LL.D. Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Volume V. *The Age of Louis XIV.* (Cambridge: University Press; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. xxxii, 971.)

WITH the appearance of the present volume the *Cambridge Modern History* shows evidence of reaching proportions which would have given pause even to that champion of "a good body of history", Sir Walter Raleigh himself. As it nears completion the full magnitude of the work begins to be fully revealed. Compared with like recent undertakings in French and German it becomes almost colossal. Though it covers a far smaller field than Lavissee and Rambaud, it already bulks as large, and compared with Helmolt the contrast is even greater. In view of this, one is tempted to wonder what its ultimate destination and value will be. That it is a success, financially, we are assured, and the

assurance comes with more weight when we learn that at least two other such projects owe their undertaking to that success. It figures, of course, among those books which no gentleman's library should be without, and it fills a large and imposing place in the "furnished library". The student finds here vast store of information for class-room use, the instructor a glittering array of references. Libraries and institutions of learning will absorb many copies as they absorb all such works in this encyclopedic age. But, leaving unprofitable speculation over this profitable one, we should rejoice with the publishers over two facts it demonstrates. The one is that we live in an age which interests itself in history, however encyclopedic, particularly on the educational side to which the success of the present venture is doubtless largely due. The second is that in view of the increasing mass and detail of historical knowledge it is hardly desirable that such summaries should be issued from time to time after the manner of annual or decennial cyclopedias to indicate the progress and status of that knowledge. To the mere reader and the mere scholar such works, it is true, will make but a limited appeal; to the one because they are too large and too little enlivening; to the other for almost precisely the opposite reason. In the present volume, for instance, the reader would doubtless be glad of a cheerful page on the solemn ceremonial attendant upon the court of the Grand Monarque, the scholar would be grateful for a more satisfying account, if such is possible, of the reasons which led that sovereign to recognize James III. The reader might wish for more, the scholar for fewer, generalizations like that which declares Louis to be "by far the ablest man in modern times who was born on the steps of a throne".

The present volume whose title is altered from the original announcement of "Bourbons and Stuarts" to that of the *Age of Louis XIV.* covers approximately the period from 1660 to 1720. Approximately only, however, since the chapters on Russia begin with 1462 and end with 1730, and those on Prussia commence with the creation of the Brandenburg Mark by Henry I. The proportion of the volume is interesting. The first four chapters, covering ninety-one pages, are devoted to France, and include the government of Louis XIV., by Professor Grant, his foreign policy, by Mr. Hassall, seventeenth-century French literature and its foreign European influence, by M. Faguet, and the Gallican Church, by Viscount St. Cyres. Thence follow two chapters on England, the Restoration to 1667, by Professor Firth, and its literature, by Mr. H. H. Child. Broken by a chapter on Holland under John de Witt and William of Orange, by Mr. Edmundson, the English series continues with the Anglo-Dutch Wars, by Mr. J. R. Tanner and Mr. C. T. Atkinson; the Policy of Charles II. and James II., by Mr. John Pollock; the Revolution, England, by Mr. Temperley, Scotland, by Professor Hume Brown, and Ireland, by Mr. Robert Dunlop; and Religious Toleration in England, by Professor Gwatkin. Interrupted by

Professor Lodge's chapter on Austria, Poland and Turkey, Professor Michael's *Treaties of Partition*, and the *Spanish Succession*, by Mr. C. T. Atkinson and Dr. A. W. Ward, the English series proper concludes with a chapter on *Party Government under Queen Anne*, by Mr. Temperley. Thence the scene shifts to Eastern Europe; Russia, 1462-1682, by Professor Bury, and 1689-1730, by Mr. Bain; Scandinavia, by Mr. W. F. Reddaway; Charles XII. and the Great Northern War, by Mr. Bain; two chapters on Prussia, from the beginning to 1713, by Dr. Ward. Then follow the Colonies and India, by Mr. Benians and Mr. Roberts respectively; *Mathematical and Physical Science*, by Mr. W. W. R. Ball, and *Other Branches of Science*, by the late Professor Sir Michael Foster; *Latitudinarianism and Pietism*, by Mr. M. Kaufmann. It is interesting to observe further that Great Britain, exclusive of the colonies and India occupies 208 pages, and with them, 240 pages, or slightly less than one-third of the entire volume; Eastern Europe, including Prussia and Austria, 227 pages. This disproportionate length compared with the space given to France, in this volume, and the space given to England, in the two preceding volumes, is a curious feature of the book under discussion.

It has often been observed that the syndicate method of historical composition, among its characteristics, counts one that is not always to be regarded as a defect, namely a certain difference, even inconsistency, of statement among various authors looking at the same events from different points of view. There is some truth in this. But when one finds in three pages of one article almost as many dates as in the whole twenty-two pages of another one may wish for an editorial averaging process. When one reads the eulogy of Louis XIV. above quoted, and compares with it the appreciations of the Prussian rulers, notably the Great Elector, one wonders what is left to be said of Frederick the Great. Many slighter differentiations occur which might have been avoided by more careful supervision. The preface informs us, somewhat cryptically, "the dates . . . are in New Style, except in the case of events in a country by which in this period New Style had not yet been adopted. Where, as in the instance of a battle by sea, doubts might arise as to which Style had been chosen, that actually used has been specially indicated." Accordingly we are told (p. 55) that William III. set sail for England on the day of the fall of Philippsburg, which Mr. Hassall has elsewhere set down as October 29, while on page 245 the day of departure is given as November 1; and he arrived at Torbay on November 5 (p. 246), or on November 15 (p. 56). One other instance may suffice. Poltawa is variously stated to have been fought on June 27 (p. 601) and on July 8 (p. 667). There are several such inconsistencies in minor points, perhaps the only serious one noted being the two accounts of the Bishop of Münster on pages 141 and 649 respectively. In one matter, however, curiously enough, the various writers differ little. This is the almost uniformly favorable light in which

they regard their great men. One may note the Great Elector and Louis XIV., already mentioned, Peter the Great, and particularly Marlborough and Charles II. of England. The thoroughgoing defense of Marlborough (ch. xv.) descends, particularly in the elaborate extenuation of his treasonable warning to Versailles of the attack on Brest (p. 461), almost to the point of absurdity. As to Charles (p. 198), a "far-seeing calculator", with "uncommon tenacity", he was, "when he chose, an excellent man of business", who "among the most adroit men of his age", "in power of projecting a great scheme and maintaining it in the face of almost unexampled difficulties and dangers, in coolness of judgment and in keenness of foresight . . . deserved to be classed among statesmen of the first rank". One might almost believe from this that he had really succeeded.

It is never easy amid such a mass of material to indicate within the limits of a review, even by making it an unreadable list of errata, all the points to which one may reasonably take exception. One may note here, however, a few, on one part of the book, the part devoted to England. It is extraordinary that the account of the second Declaration of Indulgence (p. 207) contains no account of the licensing system upon which it was based. The House of Commons not merely "showed itself willing" to pass a Bill for the Ease of Protestant Dissenters (p. 209), but actually did pass it. To say that the Act of Settlement was the price Charles paid for his restoration (p. 310) is certainly a remarkable statement if it means what it appears to mean. The persecuting acts (p. 330) were, after all, more largely political than this otherwise excellent account would seem to imply. But space forbids a longer list of such a sort. It is perhaps no part of a reviewer's business to act as proof-reader. The English edition of this volume, like its companions, is notably free from such errors, but a considerable number of typographical mistakes, sometimes quite serious ones, have found their way into the American edition. This usually happens in the American editions of English books. It is a part of the price which we pay for that provision of the Copyright Law which requires English books to be reset in America in order to secure copyright that the reprinting is almost invariably done without scholarly supervision. In regard to bibliography and index much must remain unsaid. Bogislav XIV. (pp. 637, 641) finds no place here, nor does the Stop of the Exchequer. As to bibliography one notes that only the old edition of Pepys's *State of the Navy*, and an old Burnet are quoted when new editions are accessible (p. 793). Rapin is listed under Tindal (p. 829), and, since the translation of Ranke is quoted, why not that of Rapin also (p. 795)? The MS. sources for the Restoration might well have been enriched by the inclusion of Harl. 7170, and there seems no reason for quoting the twenty-seventh edition of Chamberlayne's *Notitia Angliae*, published in 1748, for the reign of Charles II., when the first edition published eighty years earlier would have been so much more

to the point. The omission of Blauvelt's *Cabinet Government* and Bourne's *Spain in America* argue an interesting lack of transatlantic publications. Finally, it is to be sincerely regretted that the method of transliterating East European, especially Slavic, names in this volume could not have been replaced by some reasonable and English system instead of the extraordinary confusion which here prevails (*cf.* AMER. HIST. REV., II. 766 ff.). None the less, in spite of these matters which it is the peculiar province of the historical reviewer to note, he may add that few more useful volumes, and, save for one hopelessly confused contribution, few more eminently usable volumes on this period have appeared or are likely to appear. It is unfortunate that the very qualities which make it useful, especially as an encyclopedia, make it at the same time so difficult to adequately review in any reasonable space without dropping into the catalogue method.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

Œuvres Complètes de Saint-Just. In two volumes. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par CHARLES VELLAY, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Charpentier et Fasquelle. 1908. Pp. xxi, 466; 544.)

THE recent creation of a Société des Études Robespierriistes is an indication that the way is to be opened for a more complete, critical estimate of the part played by the leaders of the Convention. M. Vellay's edition of the works of Saint-Just is prompted by a similar interest. Indeed, M. Vellay has acted as the provisional secretary of the new society. This is the first complete collection of Saint-Just's writings and speeches. His earlier work, the poem *Organt* and the essay on the *Esprit de la Révolution*, had not been republished since their original appearance. His reports and principal speeches, together with the fragments on republican institutions, were published in 1834. The most interesting document in the present collection is the essay already mentioned, which was first published in 1791. As the letters which have been preserved are few and insignificant, this essay seems to offer the most available clue to Saint-Just's opinions before they had been subjected to the influence of the factional struggle in the Convention and of the peculiar atmospheric conditions of "the Mountain". As one reads what is said of the king, the queen and the Parisians, one fancies that Saint-Just must have found these statements embarrassing when he was writing the report on the Girondins and was condemning Brissot for holding similar "moderatist" views.

M. Vellay's introduction, instead of putting the reader in possession of the present state of studies upon the biography of Saint-Just, and marking the principal problems which must be resolved, is in the manner of the most unrestrained panegyrists. Saint-Just, he says, "fut un héros, dans ce que ce terme a de plus simple et de plus pur, c'est-à-dire un homme qui touche aux dieux". His "figure calme et douce re-